

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories related to this research. This discussion covers Language style, Level of Language Style and Social Factors of Style Usage.

2.1 Language Style

Speech is like technology, it changes every time depends on the human being needs. Every people have a different way on how they are speaking with other, they do not speak in the same way all the time when they communicate; it is called as style. Wardaugh (2006) says that we can speak formally or informally. It can be concluded that language style is about who is the speaker and the listener. They may use a formal language or informal language when they communicate in a current purpose in the certain social situation.

Style is part of a variation of language, the speaker is free to spoke anything they want. As a part of language, a style has become an important part of communication whether on spoken or written context. Based on Coupland (2007), language style refers to ways of speaking that can involve a meaning, making it different but simultaneously relevant dimensions of a communicative act or event. It can be concluded that language style is part of a variation that used by each person when communicating in the formal or informal situation. There are some examples of formal style language, such as when people have a job interview; they can ask first to the receptionist by saying “*Excuse me, is Mr. Parto in his office? I have an appointment*”. They use “*Excuse me*” for asking permission. It

is polite behavior when we are speaking with a stranger. On the contrary, if people want to speak with his/her friend, they will use informal style such as “*Hey, is that naughty cat still in bed? I gotta see him about something*”.

Furthermore, Rickford (2001) classified language style into five type which is started from the high formalities until the low of formalities. In the high formality is frozen style which is followed by formal, consultative, and casual, while the low of formality is intimate style.

2.1.1 Classification of Style

According to Mesthrie (2000), style can be classified into two bases; the first is based on the media of communication which are included in two styles; spoken and written. Spoken style based on the media is verbal communication that utterances by someone while, written styles are kind of language that writing by someone in short message, latter, or electronic mail, etc. The other classification is based on the basis of register, namely: Business, Scientific, News, and Advertising style. There are two types of style based on the people speaking situation the first is a formal style as the usage of standard English language when people are speaking with each other and second is Informal style which is not focusing to the standard and complex language.

2.1.2 Level of Language Style

According to Mesthrie (2000), styles are classified into five, namely frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. Those styles are described in the following part:

2.1.2.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style is the high level of language style. Mastaglia (2015) argues, language style is the most formal style of another style, the speaker of this style use elegant language and good selection of words. People usually use this style in the formal situation such as in flag ceremony, the speaker talks in front of many people using the hyper-formal style. The speaker is selecting word carefully by using a good intonation but the audience does not need to give a response what is the speaker says because the speaker is one of the people that can handle this situation, for instance in the opening sentence of UUD 1945 of Republic Indonesia:

Undang– Undang Dasar 1945

“bahwa, sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu ialah hak segala bangsa, dan oleh sebab itu, maka penjajahan dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan pri kemanusiaan dan p rikeadilan”

2.1.2.2 Formal Style

Formal style is applying standard language and polite language. The example of formal English style includes whom, may, I, for the purpose of and so on. Some of the languages associated with formal style are school-based. Mastaglia (2015) argues that formal style is part of styles that the speaker uses this style in the important situation and high level of seriousness. In using this kind of style, the people’s pronunciation is usually good. The use of formal style is influenced by a setting, for example: the setting in the class, the students usually a formal style when they speak to the lecturer.

2.1.2.1 Consultative Style

Consultative style is style that is used between strangers when they take a conversation. This style does not use ellipses and slang that usually uses a casual conversation between peers. The hearer of this style is just giving a short response, for instead: Emmmmm, Yes, Wait a moment. According to Mesthrie (2000), consultative style is part of formal style dialog because it is usually used by people in a business transaction, client and colleague, and doctor and patient conversation. The type of this dialog in the high level, people are free to make routine request and get any information that provides many answers.

2.1.2.2 Casual Style

Casual style is a kind of style that does not need any norm when it is used during the conversation. It means that casual style is style that is usually applied between peers using ellipsis and slang as an informal conversation. The speakers of casual style are free to speak kind of conversation topic. The characteristics of casual style are having rapid pronunciation and often using slang language. According to Mesthrie (2000), casual style is language that does not use a formal language it is used as an informal language between peers or in the same age. Therefore, casual style is usually used by some groups that only they know the conversation meaning, for example: group of teenagers with peers and adolescents to adolescents. Additionally, casual style is the variety of language which is using several lexical dialects, such as.

1. **Slang**

Slang is colorful expressions and words that are using informal language. This style usually is used by social groups that have the same purpose. Hence, slang is only used by people who understand the meaning of communication. Teenagers are usually using slang in their conversations, for example: "*eh kok gue mager banget ya hari ini!*" in English "I am so lazy today!", the word "mager" means "malas gerak" or in English "lazy to do anything".

2. **Ellipsis**

Ellipsis is a kind of style that the speaker informal language, sometimes the speaker deletes a part of sentences. However, the people who are supposed to answer automatically can understand the meaning of what the speaker says for example: the speaker said "*you want?*" without the speaker said a full sentence like "*do you want this apple?*" the people who are supposed to answer automatically can understand. The other example is "*don't give up*", the speaker is using a short sentence but it is understandable.

3. **Colloquial**

Colloquial is a style that contains an abbreviation of a sentence. This style is a part of informal language or casual language. Colloquial style usually uses in a speech because if it is used in the written language there will be a misunderstanding in communication for example, "*Wanna*" it means "*want to go*", "*gonna*" it is means "*going to*". Additionally, if people are speaking by using colloquial style in a verbal communication, the meaning is easy to be understood. However, if this style is used in the written form, the meaning is

sometimes is difficult to understand. In conclusion, everybody has the different way to speak with each other, they need to know how to use language in the different situation. It is important to make a clear communication by choosing the right or appropriate style in the different time and occasion.

2.1.2.3 Intimate Style

Intimate style is a kind of style that is used for close relation between peers or family. This kind of style is usually using a private language. Joos (in Lubis, 2009) stated that Intimate style is developed by some social group, for example: families group, a couple of love, or friendship. It means that people are using intimate style when they speak with close friend, for example: when people are telling their love story to their close friend and telling about the problems of their friendship. This language style is commonly using incomplete sentence and not emphasizing on the articulation. This happens because there is an understanding among the addresser and addressee when they communicate. It means that we can find the special term used in communication.

2.3 Social Factors of Style Usage

The social factors are important in daily conversation between people. Without considering the factors, there will be misunderstanding during the conversation. The researcher uses social factors which outlined by Holmes (2013), as the related to the study on analyzing the description of language style. These four factors determine the usage of language in society. Those are participant, setting, topic, and function which mostly influence the language style is produced by the main character in *Dilan 1990* (2018) film.

2.3.1 Participants

Participant is depending on with whom the speaker takes a conversation, for instance: when mother is talking with a daughter and wife is talking with husband. Based on Holmes (2013), participants can be divided in two; person who is speaking or producer of the utterance in conversation and person who is hearing the conversation. The participants are influenced by some social factors that are age, ranks, and relationships. The social factor in participants can be seen in the terms of social distance scale and social status scale.

a. Social distance

Social distance is a term of participants that involves speaker and hearer.

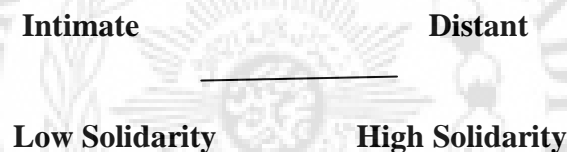


Figure1. Social Distance Scale

The more intimate relation of participants is the higher solidarity and the more low solidarity of participants. The high solidarity is using informal style or casual style. While the more speaker is in the low solidarity, the more the speaker uses formal language.

b. Social status

Social status is one of factors that refers to the participants; it is related to educational background, descent, and age.

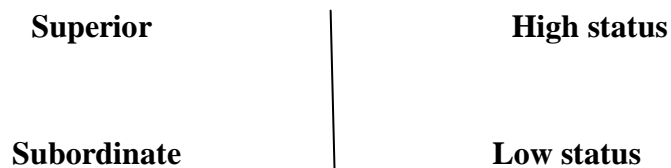


Figure 2 of social status scale

From that figure, it means if a people have a high-status level or superior, they can use informal style when they are speaking in front of low-status people, for example:

Mida's mother: Turn off your motorcycle machine!

Mida: Ok mom?

Based on the example, Mida's mother asked Mida to turn off the motorcycle machine without using polite sentence, for instance: "Could you mind to turn off your motorcycle machine?" this kind of polite sentence can be used if the participant of Mida's mother is her Husband. Mida's mother will be using "could" to begin her command because Mida's mother has lower status than her husband. Besides, when Mida's mother is having a conversation with her daughter, Mida's mother is free to use informal style.

2.3.2 Setting

Setting is one of the factors that are related to language choice. Setting is generally a relevant factor in every conversation. Holmes (2013) argues that the setting or social context of the interaction is depending on the way people speaking they speaking. Depends on situation background, where and when the conversation takes place influences the use of language style.

Formal	High formality
Informal	Low Formality

Figure 3. Formality scale

Based on figure 3, when the speaker is in the formal situation, the speaker will speak carefully, the speaker is using formal style, for instance: the setting is in the classroom, as a student when they talk with their teacher, the student will be using a formal style. Besides, when the speaker is in the informal situation, automatically the speaker can use informal style they are in the low formality scale, for example: the setting is in the yard of school, when the students are talking with peers, the style that they use is different than talk with their teacher in the class.

2.3.3 Topic

Topic is also influencing the language style change. The conversation automatically changes depending on what is the topic of the conversation, for example: when the topic conversation is about education or serious problem the participants exactly should change their language style in accordance with the topic.

2.3.4 Function

Holmes (2013) states that function is “why are they speaking?” which means that what is the participants reason or explanation of why are they speaking. The explanation of four social factors about participant, setting, topic, and function above has an important role to influence of the main character’s language style in Dilan 1990 (2018) film.